THE DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

Penniman, Reed & Co.,

NO. 66 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

TERMS:

PER YEAR BY MAIL.....$6.00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIER.....15.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1866.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In the present Congress—counting COWAN and DOOLITTLE with the Johnson party (to say democratic is, we believe, no longer orthodox) and RAYMOND with the Republicans—parties stand thus:

	SENATE.	HOUSE.
Republicans	36	147
Johnson ("My Policy")	15	35
Republican Majority	21	102

Were the rebel delegates all in, and were they all for JOHNSON, still, as parties stand, the Republicans would be in a majority of fifty-two in the House of Representatives—a strong working majority, but less than two-thirds. With the aid of ANDREW JOHNSON, the continued rebel and copperhead majority could lock the wheels of government, and reverse the old democratic rule, that "the majority shall govern."

When the "conservatives" who stood around the throne made an alliance at Philadelphia with the rebels and copperheads, it was hoped that the triple alliance would be able to gain some twenty-six members of Congress, and thus, with the aid of the reconstructed rebel delegations, overpower the Republicans in the House. They counted on two in Maine, one in Connecticut, two in Pennsylvania, three in New York, two in Ohio, two in Illinois, two in Indiana, three in Missouri, four in Tennessee, and two in Maryland—26.

We know how they succeeded in Maine. We had all, and of course could gain none; they could lose none; but our overflowing majorities there might have satisfied twenty-five members instead of five. The vote in Maine is an index of that in Connecticut; so they will gain nothing there. In New York they are much more likely to lose than gain. In Pennsylvania they are almost sure to lose two, instead of gaining two. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois they have in the present Congress six, three and three respectively. If they get through with the loss of only one half of these, instead of gaining six, they will do as well as they need expect. There is a tornado rising out there that will sweep them away like chaff, and President JOHNSON may charge a large per centage of whatever damage he and his party may sustain to his own unbridled and ill-regulated tongue.

Every sign at present indicates that the Republicans will be stronger in the fortieth Congress than they are in the thirty-ninth. But the thirty-ninth, strengthened by the moral power of this fall's elections, will be quite able to manage ANDREW JOHNSON, and the "mingled people" who have gathered around him.

Maine has done her duty grandly; let us not falter in ours.

MR. JOHNSON will reach this city, this evening, and we are informed will remain until to-morrow evening. Much effort has been expended to secure for him a grand reception. All his friends, and a multitude of those opposed to his policy, will doubtless gather to see and hear him. To all such our advice is to give Mr. Johnson a fair hearing, feast your eyes on his person, make no disturbance, extend no indignity, leave to him a monopoly of this. "If he reviles, revile not again." All his errors and vagaries will be harmless where reason is left free to combat them. If he offends your patriotism or common sense, resent it at the polls in October—not while he sojourns in our city. The elections, we trust, will show the potency of the People, and the impotency of one than whom, we verily believe, they have no enemy so dangerous in the whole land.

A VIGOROUS WRITER in the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus speaks of the President's "policy" and party:

"The 'policy,' as it is called, of Mr. Johnson, seems not only to have corrupted the morals, but to have deranged the very intellects of its followers. They seem to forget that the success of such a scheme argues the corruption of the whole American nation; that the people may be bribed by their own treasury; that the soldier who fought to put down rebels will now vote to give them power, and that the people who provided a Congress to be the safeguard of freedom will now suffer it to be the slave of an usurper."

Illegal Distilleries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Information has been received at the office of Internal Revenue that in various localities throughout the country distilleries are running in defiance of the provisions of the new internal revenue law concerning them. The regulations in relation thereto, which have just been issued, contain the following paragraph:

"Under no circumstances must a distillery be allowed to run until the requirements of the law and the foregoing regulations have been complied with, and any distillery found running without such compliance must immediately be stopped by the Collector."

Regulations concerning the manufacture, inspection and sale of distilled spirits have been issued from the office of Internal Revenue, by the act of July 16, 1866.

SEC. 32. There is laid on all distilled spirits, upon which no tax has been paid, a tax of two dollars on every proof gallon. This tax is to be a lien on the spirits distilled or the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures and tools therein, and on the interest of the distiller in the land on which the distillery is situated, from the time the spirits are distilled until the tax is paid. The tax is to be collected upon the wine gallon when the spirits are below proof, and upon the proof gallon when they are of greater strength than proof. The exemption from this rule in favor of those using in the manufacture of benzine or acetic acids, which was created by the act of March 3d, 1865. Having been repealed by the act of July 13th, 1866, upon spirits which may be used hereafter in accordance with the above rule. The making or keeping by any person of grain mash, wash or beer, prepared or fit for distillation, together with the possession by such person of a still or other apparatus capable of use for distillation upon the same premises is to be deemed presumptive evidence that such person is a distiller. Every person who is, or intends to be a distiller must give notice over to the assessor of the district in which such business is to be carried on. Bonds given under the old law will not suffice. The use of any still, boiler or other vessel for the purpose of distilling is forbidden in any dwelling house, or in any building, or any premises where any other business except the manufacture of saleratus is carried on, in the proving house, or in any still-house. The authority is, to some extent, implied in the collector, to permit the distillation and removal of spirits from distilleries, in the absence of any inspector or Assistant Inspector. But this should never be exercised, except in cases when the inspection officer is unavoidably kept away for a short period, and when the collector is entirely satisfied that no loss to the revenue will ensue.

The above section provides for the appointment of an inspector for each distillery, except those which distill brandy from apples, peaches or grapes exclusively, and who is not to engage in any other business while employed as Inspector, and who cannot have charge of more than one distillery.

The New Minister of Finance in Canada—Military Preparations.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—The new Minister of Finance is the Hon. Mr. Howland, who also retains his portfolio as Postmaster General.

The military command to Canada are not to take their horses, so that fresh horses will be bought for the force here.

A United States Consular Agency has been established at Ottawa.

The frontier along Missisquoi and Huntington is considered the most open to attack. Troops will be posted along the canals and rivers, and a camp is to be established near Frelesburg, in Missisquoi, a break-up of some of the volunteer corps is threatened if the Adjutant General does not heed Canadian opinion.

California News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The steamer Colorado, from Panama, arrived here to-day with New York dates to the 21st of August.

The bank of California has declared a dividend of one per cent. for the month of August.

A agreements despatch says that the display of silk success, silk manufacturer native cottons, and the fabrics at the State fair is remarkably fine.

Sixty thousand California State seven per cent. bonds were sold to-day on an order from Germany. The terms were private.

Arrivals—Sept. 12—Active, Oomie; Sept. 11—Cholapa, Lee, Savage. Hills, Yellow Jacket, Jim, Logal Tenders are unchanged.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 218. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Closing Sale
Of Light Goods, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

School Books
And Stationery, low at wholesale, Dealers and teachers supplied. Davis, Clarke & Co., No. 93 Wood street.

Musical Institute
At Beaver opens September 11th. K. Ambuhl, Principal. Address R. T. TAYLOR.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.
No 84 Market Street, for the best Potash and Soda Ash in the city—at lowest prices.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.
No 84 Market Street, for Clarks, Harvey's and Cheesman's Female Pills—Sole Agent for the city.

Country Merchants,
Get prices at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, before you purchase Patent Medicines or Perfumery elsewhere.

Beaver Female Seminary.
Seventy to seventy-five dollars for all expenses for sixteen weeks. Opens September 11th. R. T. TAYLOR.

Country Merchant's
Will profit by examining the Stock, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Country Merchants
Will find especial inducements in Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Beaver Academy
Boarding School, for boys, opens September 10th. $70 to 75 for all expenses—sixteen weeks. R. T. TAYLOR.

School Books.
Text Books for the University, High School, Female College, ward schools, and private schools, for sale at low prices. Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

A Car Load
Of Boots ann Shoes shortly to be received, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Country Merchants,
Remember that no house in the city will sell Patent Medicines or Perfumery as low as McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Grand Opening.
Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs at the extensive and popular hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. We have this day opened one of the finest lines of the above goods ever offered for sale in this city—made of the best material and in the latest style—and which we will sell wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices.

Allsop's London Ale, Jeffrey's Edinburg Ale, Byass' London Brown Stout.
The above very excellent articles are acknowledged to be the finest brands in the market. As a tonic or invigorator they are decidedly far superior to any of the mixtures known as bitters. You can get the above brands only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

It's An Even Thing.
That you get your money's worth, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Spread the Truth!
Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health would be a close monopoly and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous disability—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who could be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and curative* for the world. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is that an argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward!

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

More Goods,
Better Quality and lower prices than any other House in the World, at Gardiners Opera House Shoe Store.

The Albany Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—When the Hon. Sanford E. Church resumed the chair this morning, he was greeted with rounds of applause intermingled with a few hisses. He said that he desired to make a few words of explanation in reference to what had occurred yesterday, partly on account of a misapprehension on the part of the chair, and partly on account of a misapprehension by a portion of the Convention. When the Chair found that neither of the committees was prepared with a report, he supposed that the Convention would be inclined to yield to an adjournment until the morning. The motion to adjourn was made to adjourn the chairman declared it carried, hastily, perhaps, before the voting was finished. If that had existed any ill feeling in the mind of any gentleman present, no one more regretted it than the Chair. (Cheers.)

Hon Sanford E. Church was made President, with eight Vice Presidents.

The following is the platform, adopted unanimously: The Democratic and National Union electors of the State of New York, in Convention assembled at Albany, on the 11th day of September, 1866, hereby reaffirm the principles set forth by the Convention at Philadelphia on the fourteenth of August last, and further, we affirm that we, for our part, hold inviolate, and as far as in us lies, would make good the faith of the nation, plighted by the Senate of the United States, in its resolutions of the 27th day of July, 1861, and by the House of Representatives in the resolution of the 22d of July, by General Grant at Appomattox Court House, and by President Johnson in his amnesty proclamation of May 29th, 1866, which fully, lawfully, and finally restored to all the rights and functions of citizenship the great mass of the people of the Southern States, who in their State Conventions and Legislatures fulfilled every required condition, and who, by their allegations in the Philadelphia Convention, gave every needful pledge of the sincerity of their renewed allegiance, and their acceptance of the issues of the war; and lastly, we affirm that the centralization of power in this Union is no less than in the Union, is fatal to the harmony of our political system and dangerous to the liberty of the citizen. Recent legislation at Albany has usurped a supreme, yet fitful, control of the local affairs which counties and municipalities are entitled to regulate. It has also exceeded any former precedent in its extravagant expenditures and its fraudulent tampering with the public works of the State. At Washington malicious legislation has engendered upon central schemes of local benefaction, and a partizan Congress, while reducing the appropriations for a patriotic soldiery, has not scrupled to enhance its own emoluments of office, not to dwell upon other attendant results, whose name is legion; and we confidently appeal to the electors of the State to unite with us in a determined effort to restore a just balance of governmental power so established and adjusted by the fathers of the Constitution, and to arrest that monstrous corruption which is fast sapping the manes of public spirits and public virtue, and by such union and effort to enlarge the freedom, lighten the burden and augment the happiness of the people of this State and the Union.

The Convention nominated John Hoffman for Governor, Robert H. Bruyn for Lieutenant Governor, William W. Wright for Canal Commissioner, and Nelson Bunk, Gallagher, of Erie, for Inspector of State Prisons. After this the Convention took a recess until one P. M., to receive a visit from the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Preparations to Receive the Presidential Party at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A meeting of the committees from both branches of the city Councils was held last evening for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the President upon his return to the city next Saturday. Committees of gentlemen from various associations of this district, Mayor Wallack will be invited to deliver the address to the President welcoming him home.

Funeral of the Victims of the Indianapolis Riot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—Adam Stewart, who was killed in the riot on Monday night, was buried this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever witnessed here. The Union League passed a resolution last night to attend the funeral in a body. An American flag was carried in the procession draped in mourning.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Mass Convention at Erie.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Thousands of Loyal Men in Council.

PROCESSION THREE MILES IN LENGTH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ERIE, September 12, 1866.

Shortly after the arrival of General Geary became generally known, last evening, he was honored with a serenade. A band, attended by a large concourse of citizens and strangers, repaired to his quarters at Brown's Hotel. After the music had ceased the General appeared on the balcony, and in a neat and felicitous manner expressed his acknowledgments.

Last night the windows of the heavens were opened, and vast floods of rain descended upon this section of the country, giving sinister promise for the grand demonstration today in behalf of General Geary, the Union and Impartial Liberty. At daylight the waters stood in huge and unsightly pools in the streets. The air was cool for the season, with indications of more rain. However, General Geary, General Cameron, Governor Curtin, Judge Schofield, and other eminent men, were on the ground. As the day advanced the buildings around the grand square, and the adjacent avenues, were ornamented with flags, banners, mottoes and devices. The people began to pour in from the surrounding country. It seemed as if nothing could repress their enthusiasm. Wave after wave the tide of men and women rolled in until the square, and the streets leading into it, presented a mass of men and women.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the grand procession formed, according to the following order:

Marshals and Assistants,
Alfred King,
Band.
Governor's Carriage and
Thirty six Ladies in carriages, representing thirty-six States.
Fire Departments.
Band.
Soldier's and Citizen's on foot.
Escalade.

Delegations and Escort, from the East, 1st, from the South; 3d, from the West.

Delegations from the East and South-east, will form on State street, extending from the Park, &c., formed, on Buffalo street, east of Peach Street.

Delegations from the South, including Sumpit, McKean, Waterford, &c., formed on Waterford Plank Road, South of Buffalo street.

Delegations from the West, including Springfield, Girard, Franklin, &c., formed on the Ridge Road and on Peach street, south of Buffalo street.

The cavalcade of men on horseback, formed in the following order:

Assistant Marshals: Mayor Goughley, Col. Lyneh and Col. McCreary, attended the formation of the western delegations in line.

Assistant Marshals, Lieut. Colonel, Capt. Lyttle, and Capt. Wager, attended to the formation of the Southern Delegations.

Assistant Marshals, Gen. Schlandecker, Capt. Graham and Capt. Lennon, attended to the formation of delegations from the east.

The Procession moved down State street to Brown's Hotel, crossed North Park to French street, down French to Fourth, along Fourth to Peach, up Peach to Twelfth, along Twelfth to State, down State to Park, where they gathered about the stands.

The procession occupied a long time in passing a given point, and was over three miles in length. The displays made by the different delegations were remarkably fine. The fire department and the cavalcade of men on horseback attracted much attention. Upon arriving at the Park the meeting was organized by the President of the day, Hon. Simon Cameron. There were three stands erected, a main or central stand, and an east and west stand. At the main stand, where Gen. Cameron presided, addresses were delivered by General Geary, Hon. L. W. Hall and the presiding officer. At the east stand Judge Derrickson, of Meadville, presided, and addresses were made from it by Governor Curtin, Hon. G. W. Schofield, and General Harry White. At the west stand Judge Watts, of Cumberland, presided, and addresses were made there by Colonel J. W. Forney, General Hincks and Mr F. B. Penniman. Other gentlemen addressed the vast meeting, there being altogether twenty addresses delivered. It is impossible to give even an abstract of the speeches, but this may be said that the issues of a great canvass have seldom, if ever, been presented with greater force of reasoning, beauty of illustration, or grace of rhetoric.

Besides this, there was an earnestness—a depth of conviction—a profound impression of the magnitude of the results depending on the complexion of the returns of the elections soon to be held—beyond anything heretofore witnessed. Not only the speakers, but the masses of the people seemed fully conscious that by the base betrayal of one man, honored and trusted as few have been, and with golden opportunities given him to render the highest and most memorable services to his country and to all mankind, old questions which all patriots supposed dead, have been again brought before the people in the issue of the present day.

The news from Maine causes much joy and enthusiasm here among the loyal masses.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

UNION MAJORITY 30,000.

Lowest Congressional Majority 1,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The *Tribune* has the following from Augusta, Maine: Fuller returns largely increase the Union majority in this state. It will reach thirty thousand, and the closest Congressional district is carried by four thousand. Our majority is vastly larger than was ever gained in Maine before by any party, and is nearly double the average Union majority of the past eight years.

Riot at Brenham, Texas—Large Fire—Mexican Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—Information from Brenham, Texas, states that at that place on the night of the 7th, there were two balls, one of negroes and one of whites. A party of federal troops went to the negro ball and broke it up. They then went to the white ball and offered to make some disturbance, and being asked to leave, one of them knocked down one of the managers. Pistols shortly afterwards were brought into use, and two of the soldiers were wounded. This broke up the ball, but in the night the soldiers broke into the store of Gompton & Bro., and shortly after they left a fire was discovered, which consumed that and six other of the largest stores in the town. The loss is estimated at $85,000.

Colonel Mason, commanding officer of Galveston, has gone up to Brenham to examine into the matter.

A dispatch from Houston says, regarding the same affair: The Federal soldiers attempting to enter a dancing school with negro women, were partners at Brenham were resisted, one of the number being killed.

Brownsville advices say that Canales has resigned the command of Matamoras to Hinojosa.

General Lapin, the new Governor of Tamaulipas, is expected hourly.

General Ortega left San Antonia with three hundred men for Loredo.

Cortenas continues outlawry.

Fearful Explosion.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—A terrific explosion occurred here this morning. The saw and planing mill of S. & G. Kook, corner of Lawrence and Water streets, blew up at twenty minutes past ten o'clock this morning, killing ten and twelve persons and seriously injuring eight or ten more. No cause is known, as the engineer was killed with the others. The noise of the explosion was heard at a great distance and nearly all the windows in the vicinity were broken. A number of persons were struck with fragments of timber and stone. The building was owned by S. & G. Kook, with Nelson Rogers, a wealthy lumber merchant of this city, a silent partner. The establishment covered an acre of ground, and it is said the loss is about $20,000.

Anniversary of the Battle of North Point—The Fenians.

BALTIMORE, September 12.—The anniversary of the battle of North Point is being celebrated to-night. The association of old defenders have a dinner at Towsontown. The Fenian brotherhood celebrated the day by holding a pic-nic at Darby Park, where there was a grand gathering to hear President Roberts on the present condition and prospects of Ireland. There was a general display of flags throughout the city.

The National Convention of telegraphers meets here to-day.

THE PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—The Presidential party left Louisville for Cincinnati last night at eight o'clock, and took passage on the steamer United States, where every care and attention was bestowed by the President of the Mail Line to make the trip comfortable and pleasant.

This morning, at six o'clock, we passed Aurora, Indiana. Several hundred persons were collected at the wharf, who cheered and fired a salute.

At eight o'clock, when six miles from Cincinnati, we were met by the steamers Dumont and Bowens, with a large number of passengers and a band of music.

The Committee on Reception from Cincinnati came on board the United States and called on the President and tendered him their escort to their city.

The scene was exciting, cheering blending with the sound of music, and the new comers all anxious to see the distinguished party. In going up the river, and when at the outskirts of the city the President stood on the upper deck, the company with Admiral Farragut and other distinguished members of the party, and Hon. L. D. Campbell, our Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

The Presidential party arrangement, was the only one with head uncovered, and continued to bow and waive his hat to the cheering people gathered on the banks of the river.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck welcomed the President in the following address:

Mr. President—During the war I welcomed you here as a Senator from Tennessee, escaping personal peril. I welcome you to-day as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, accompanied on your return to the capitol, by most distinguished officers, civil and military. In the name of our citizens I tender you all a cordial welcome and our warmest thanks for your great services. When I look upon the extraordinary dangers we have encountered the danger of foreign intervention too threatening to be over stated, the danger on the sea, the danger on the land, the danger in our civil policy, and now see before me the men who have been among the most conspicuous for zeal and ability and patriotism, in delivering the from them all. It were heartless indeed for our people and ungrateful if we withheld the expression of our warmest thanks. We have thanks for the Secretary, we have thanks for the Admiral, thanks for the General, and thanks for you Mr. President. Thanks for you all for your long and successful service. The gentleman continued at great length, reviewing and endorsing the President's policy, and again welcoming him and his party.

In response, after the cheering had subsided, the President addressed the people as follows:

I tender you my sincere thanks for this reception. It is no ordinary pleasure to be tendered the compliments which have just been given me by my fellow citizens. The same man who welcomed me here an exile in 1851, on the occasion of my first visit to this place, when I fled from the fury of the mob, welcomes and it is a singular coincidence that he who acted as your organ in welcoming me the exile, now welcomes me in the double capacity of a citizen of the United States, and as President of thirty-six States—not twenty-five, as some will have it. (Cheers.)

I will say by way of introduction, that I entertain the same views regarding the Union that I entertained in 1861. I contended then that no State could go out of its own will and accord, and that position I took when I was sent out that platform as Senator, and upon it I fought the secess and the rebellion. I stand upon it to-day. Fellow-citizens, I thank you, even said that I have turned traitor since I have become President. Traitor to whom! I will call upon any man here, and deny him to put his finger upon a line or a word I have ever uttered which can be construed against the Union, to whom have I turned traitor! I do not wish to be misunderstood and will speak plainly, as there are those who have sought to pervert my fidelity to my country, to the Constitution and to liberty be treason, then I am a traitor. (Cheers.) If infidelity to the country is treason in the highest degree, then I am a traitor. (Laughter.) Have I filled all offices in the gift of the people, and my ambition is satisfied. Why should I turn traitor to the people who have honored me?

What act of my life has ever been to their detriment? Have not all the measures I ever advocated been for the strengthening of authority and the maintenance of the elements of freedom and the Constitution since I have been in power. I vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill at the request of the people. Did that make me a traitor? When I was elected, did I receive your votes to saddle upon you a measure which will cost at least twelve million dollars per annum, and may be fifty millions (Cries of no, no.) Who has done more for emancipation than I have?

Knowing that the Emancipation Proclamation was only a war measure, and that its legality might be doubted in a time of peace, I was for the Constitutional Amendment, which secured freedom forever. When it was submitted to all the States, else it would not have been valid to-day. (Cheers.) The negro is now free, and has an equal right to life, liberty and property. To vote, let him obtain the right of franchise through the States themselves, who have absolute control of the matter.

With fifty million dollars in my pockets and the army at my back, I could proclaim myself dictator. I vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill because it proposed to take from the people to do it forty more times if need be. (Cheers.) For this I have been denounced a traitor, and even a Judas. But why a Judas? Because I dared to thrust out my hands in defense of the people. Judas betrayed Christ. Have I done any such thing? The Radicals my traitor? I acknowledge any one such. Point out the scars he carries, and ask if such a man could be a traitor. We are both denounced as traitors because we stand together. (Cries of Gallagher; and it is a singular coincidence that he who acted as your organ in welcoming me the exile, now welcomes me in the double capacity of a citizen of the United States, and as President of thirty-six States—not twenty-five, as some will have it. (Cheers.)

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DRY GOODS .&c.

AT EATON'S.

NOW IN STOCK

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN

Dress Trimmings and Ornaments,
Embroidered Bands,
Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs,
Cluney and Danish Lace,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings
Swiss Edgings and Insertings,

LADIES' FLEECED COTTON HOSE.

Doe Gauntlets,

WHITE CLOTH GLOVES,

600 *DOZEN*

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

FROM 25 CTS. UPWARDS,

AT

Wholesale or Retail,

AT

REASONABLE PRICES,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

sell

COUNTRY

FLANNELS

AND

BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

SHAWLS,

A Large Stock at

BATES & BELL'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

CHEAP GOODS,

AT

DENNISON'S,

No. 27 Fifth Street.

EDGED COLLARS and CUFFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS and JACONETS
EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
JACONET EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
SWISS EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, marked down to close out the stock.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
WHITE SHIRTS, NECK TIES,
COLLARS and CUFFS.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Selling at Low Cash Prices.

sep4

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Full assortment of

BONNETS AND HATS,

All the leading Fall Styles.

Millinery Goods.

Crapes and Frames, Paris Fancy and Colored Silk Velvets in most desirable shades; Plain Fancy Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, new and rich colors; Flowers, elegant French and American; Feathers, fancy hat and thirz.

EMBROIDERIES.

(Well assorted.)

Cambric, Hamburg, Swiss, Loone, Cluny, Valenciennes Lace, and Insertings; Flouncings, Bands and Roffings; Embroidered and Plain Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Laces and Lace Goods.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments:
Ball Fringe, Gimps and Cords;
Dress Trimmings, Bugle Fringes.

WHITE GOODS:

A most complete stock of Jaconets, Cambrics, Mulls, &c., &c.

Handkerchiefs, Plain, Lace, Hem-stitched, Hemmed, Embroidered, Tape Bordered, etc., etc.

Hosiery and Gloves in every variety and all sizes.

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear.

Furnishing Goods:

Suspenders and Neck-Ties: Heavy Shirts and Drawers, Duplex, Bon-Ton and IXL Hoop Skirts; Corsets, Hair Pins, Needles and Silk Belting, Buttons—the latest novelties, all kinds.

Yarns—greatest variety, Cashmere, Lamb Wool and Knitting in the various mixtures, plain colors and random.

Gent's Paper Collars, and everything in the Notion line.

Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

au25

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

AT WHOLESALE,

At Present Eastern Prices.

A FULL LINE

In all the Departments.

Buyers are invited to call at

No. 115 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

ARBUTHNNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

au17

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Trimmings, Notions

AND FANCY GOODS,

Have just received the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST stock of YARNS ever brought to this city, to which they call the attention of Store-keepers and Families. The stock consists in part of

Boston, Germantown, and Country

YARNS,

in WHITE, BLACK, SCARLET,
SOLFERINO, BROWN, PURPLE,
CLOUDED, DRABS, MAGENTA
RINE, CHINCHILLA,
BLUE DE LYON
MEX, CAN AND
AZULINE BLUES.

WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID LOT OF

Cluny and Maltese Collars,
Hamburg Flouncing,
Edgings and Insertings,
Puffed Muslins,
Marseilles,
Linen Tucked Setts,
Morocco Travelling Bags,
Fine Fans, Necklac
Elegant Styles Fancy Jewelry.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF

Alexandre's, Courvoister's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS & DRAWERS,

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Pittsburgh Agents for the sale of

LOCKWOOD'S

Cloth Lined and All Paper Collars,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

au25 19 FIFTH STREET.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST PAGE.)

The Reception of Andrew Johnson.

This evening is the time appointed for the arrival of Andrew Johnson and the honored officers of the army and navy who accompany him. We therefore publish a full report of the final proceedings of the Committee of Arrangements, who held their last meeting at the St. Charles Hotel yester lay morning.

Hon. H. A. Weaver occupied the chair, and the Secretary being absent, George W. Leonard was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The Committee on Firemen and Torches reported that they had distributed the lanterns and flags to the various companies and public buildings.

The Committee also desired that all persons residing along the line of the procession be requested to illuminate their buildings.

The Committee also desired that the different fire companies make a display of ten of their largest men and report them to the Chief Engineer, to act as a guard of honor, in conjunction with the military.

The report was accepted.

The special train, containing the Committee of Reception, will leave the depot at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

Tickets were ordered to be issued to one reporter from each of the city papers.

The Committee on Carriages and Music reported that they had received thirty carriages and four bands. Following are the names of the bands engaged:

Great Western, Great Eastern, Smith & Torrge's, and Washington Cornet. The leaders of the above bands will report to General Sweitzer, No. 101 Fourth street, immediately.

The Committee authorized the Secretary to send the following communication to His Honor, Mayor McCarthy:

Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements to receive his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, held at the St. Charles Hotel this (Tuesday) morning, it was

Resolved, That a cordial invitation be extended to the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City to participate in the reception ceremonies, and the Secretary be instructed to notify the honorable gentlemen of this action.

In compliance with the spirit and intent of the above resolution, you are hereby invited to participate. Hoping it may prove agreeable to you to accept the invitation, I am your obedient servant.

W. D. SPIKING, Secretary.

To the above communication the following reply was yesterday morning received, and ordered to be published with the records of the meeting:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 22, 1866.

To Wm. D. Spiking, Secretary Committee of Arrangements.—SIR: I am in receipt of your letter extending to me a courteous invitation to participate in the reception ceremonies proposed upon the arrival of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. I should be pleased to assist in doing honor to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, if I had a reasonable expectation of not refrain, upon the occasion referred to, from signalizing those whose views of reconstruction coincide with my own as "traitors on the northern end of the line." The speeches made by Andrew Johnson in other cities prevent me from believing that he will. I am, therefore, constrained from motives of self-respect, to decline your invitation.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. C. MCCARTHY.

On motion the Committee on Finance, together with the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, were authorized to distribute tickets for the Banquet. It was stated that thirty would be required for the Presidential party, and about forty for the various committees. The balance will be distributed among distinguished guests.

On motion of J. G. Welden it was

Resolved, That as this procession will consist of citizens, suffering in their political opinions, no banners or transparencies having a political *party* motto or device will be allowed in the procession.

On motion the following dispatch was ordered to be transmitted to the Mayor of Wheeling, West Va.:

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25, 1866.

"Hon. Tom Sweeney, Mayor of Wheeling, W. Va.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Presidential reception, extends a cordial invitation to the Councils City Council, and citizens generally, to participate with us in doing honor to his distinguished guests, who will arrive here at six o'clock, P. M. on Thursday.

HENRY A. WEAVER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The Chairman of the Committee on Firemen reported that eight companies had signified their intention to unite in the procession.

All sub-committees are authorized to make a final report at the meeting to-morrow.

Reports from the following places have notified the Committee that they will participate in the reception ceremonies to-morrow: Uniontown, Kittaning, Brownsville, Wheeling, Washington, Latrobe, Lawrenceville, Sharpsburg, Etna, Port Perry, Monongahela, Freeport and Mercer township. The Allegheny Reform Association will also turn out in large numbers.

Ladies Centenary Educational Association.

In response to a call, the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, favorable to the cause of education, to meet in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, a number met on Thursday, the 20th ult., and again on the 6th inst., and effected an organization by the election of the following officers:

President—Mrs. W. W. Wilmar. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Robert Robbs, Mrs. Allen Kinnear, Mrs. Thomas Fawcs, Mrs. S. M. Kier, Mrs. Thomas Bakewell, M. Thomas Dickson, Mrs. John Fleming, Mrs. Thos. Roberts and Mrs. James W. Woodwell. Recording Secretaries—Miss Emma Gailwand, Miss Priscilla M. Vernon. Corresponding Secretaries—Miss Mary McKee and Miss Lida A. B. Robinson. Treasurer—Mrs. Annie Gyn.

Managers, Christ Church—Mrs. J. W. Kennedy, Mrs. John Moorhead, Mrs. Nathaniel Holmes, Mrs. Capt. Fred. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Snyder, Mrs. Alex. Bradley, Mrs. Ch. Shea, Mrs. W. C. Moreand, Mrs. John Eubt, Mrs. R. E. Sellers, Mrs. Florence Kramer, Mrs. Nancy Kirk, Mrs. John Shepherd, Miss Mary A. Little, Mrs. G. K. Bollstot, Mrs. Dr. H. T. Tuffey, Mrs. John Heath, Mrs. Wm. Little, Mrs. W. H. Vankirk, Miss Martha Fox, Miss Eggs W. Stevens, Miss Rebecca Mills, Mrs. Jas. McBride, Mrs. Frank Sellers, Mrs. Jas. Bonner, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, Mrs. Jos. Plimme, Mrs. Dr. I. C. Pershing, Mrs. Wm. Hunt, Mrs. Mrs. W. McCutcheon, Mrs. Dr. A. Patrick.

Liberty Street—Mrs. J. B. Hubley, Mrs. W. H. Rickard, Mrs. Michael Brady, Mrs. Alexis Stevenson, Miss Mary Hunning, Mrs. E. W. Heazelton, Sr., Mrs. Edw. Heazelton, Mrs. Samuel Elliott.

Smithfield Street—Mrs. Dr. C. A. Hohn, Mrs. Thomas Barker, Mrs. A. Knox, Miss Anna Jack, Miss Brickell.

Wesley Chapel—Mrs. I. McGuire.

Trinity—Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. J. H. Noble.

Pennsylvania Avenue—Mrs. H. Leigh, Mrs. A. J. Miller, Mrs. A. J. Knosley, Mrs. Dr. Fralich.

Main Street—Mrs. M. L. Weekly, Mrs. Duncan.

Ames' Church—Mrs. Sarah Getty.

Centenary Church—Mrs. J. Burt, Mrs. Arvey, Miss M. A. Linder.

South Common—Mrs. John William, Mrs. Wm. Lynch, Mrs. Wm. B. Fusey, Mrs. John Riddle, Mrs. John Burgess, Miss Emra Sco

Baxter Street—Mrs. Dr. S. H. Nesbit, Mrs. A. Sellers, Mrs. C. C. Boyle, Mrs. J. Lanham, Mrs. Rachel Curry.

North Avenue—Mrs. Capt. W. J. Kountz, John Scott, Mrs. George K. Riddle.

Birmingham—Mrs. Thomas McKee, Mrs. L. Miller, Mrs. Frederick McKee.

South Pittsburgh—Mrs. C. W. Smith, Marcus Hoagin.

East Liberty—Mrs. W. P. Turner, Mrs. F. McGowan, Mrs. Alexander Bates, Mrs. Thomas Snowden, Miss Mary Bayard, Mrs. Jos. Woodwell, Mrs. J. D. Lauffman, Mrs. Jno. H. Shorkett, Mrs. T. B. McElroy.

Manchester—Mrs. James Hollingshead, Mrs. Hall.

Lawrenceville—Mrs. S. P. Wolf, Mrs. J. W. Baker, Mrs. Wm. McCracken, Miss Sallie Wilkinson, Mrs. Captain John Draxo, Miss Mary Jones, Miss Mary C. Rodfield, Miss Kate Davids.

Duquesne Borough—Mrs. A. J. Rich, Mrs. Williams.

Temperanceville—Mrs. J. McGaw, Mr. G. K. Gamble.

Williamsburgh—Mrs. James McKelvy, Mrs. Mary Cramer, Miss Martha McKelvy, Mrs. Jno. McKelvy, Miss C. Statenfield.

Sharpsburg—Miss Olivia J. Smitz, Miss Lizzie Smith.

Various Churches—Miss Rachel McFadden, Miss Martha Glass, Mrs. W. S. Haven, Mrs. Capt. W. W. Martin, Mrs. O. H. P. Williams, Mrs. Nathan Galligher, Mrs. James J. Bennett, Mrs. Pauline Danse, Mrs. Nettie McKee.

Executive Committee—Miss Jennie Finnell, Miss Mary Ekbert, Miss P. R. Sermond, Miss Mary Hunnings, Mrs. Kate Robinson, Mrs. Thomas Dickson, Mrs. Geo. F. Clarke.

In addition to the transaction of other important business, a Constitution and By Laws were adopted, a name chosen—"Ladies Centenary Educational Association," and Thursday, at 3 p. m., and the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, fixed upon as the permanent time and place for future meetings.

It affords us sincere satisfaction to record this initial act in behalf of the educational interests. It ought to have been commenced years ago. We trust that the vigor of the movement will atone for past re-missions, and that good results will follow. While every child in the land should be thoroughly educated, the paramount duty of every community is to attend first to the youth in its own midst, and labor on institutions have our fostering care until they are the peers of any in the land.

Celebrated Finkle & Lyon

Lock Stich Sewing Machine stitches alike on both sides; it is adapted for every description of family sewing; it hems, fells, binds, braids and tucks without measuring, and makes the tucks more uniform, also gathers and cords. Say, this is not, and no arts of the trade can disguise it, viz; it will stitch from the finest gauze to the thickest beaver cloth without any change in feed needle or tension, all those variations against which and obstacles are removed. If the purchaser, after a fair trial does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in the market, he can return it and have his money. We call the attention of tailors, shoemakers and harness makers to No. 3; also to the Weed lock stitch sewing machine, which has been in use four or five years, and well as the Finkle & Lyon. See advertisement in another column. For sale at No 112 Grant street. The cheapest machine, by twenty per cent, in use.

Another Victim to Prin ple.

We notice that S. B. Row, Esq., [illegible]arfield, Pennsylvania, late Special Agent [illegible] Post-office Department, has been remov[illegible]cause he steadfastly and earnestly adhe[illegible] to the principles that governed and actuated the great Union Republican party, and by which Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson was secured. Not a word could be urged against the efficiency of Mr. Row. His devotion to the laborious duties of his late position is well known all over this State, while his name was a terror to all mail depredators, and his value as an official was well known and acknowledged at the Post-office Department. But he would not sacrifice his principles and manhood for any office in the gift of the Government, in this he offended, and he is like Paterson. Keep the axe in motion say we, every head now taken off will prove a Dyllin head.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murder of Six Colored Soldiers—Negroes Sold into Slavery—Proposed Introduction of Chinese Laborers—Mining in Louisiana and Arkansas, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The *Tribune* has the following special from New Orleans: Reliable information has been received here that six colored soldiers were recently murdered in Jefferson, Texas. The military commander at that post had the dead bodies shown to the Mayor and intimated to him that some one would be held responsible for the killing of Union men in that section. The lives of Union men are frequently threatened.

Governor Welles and the Hon. Thomas Coleman, chief of the Bureau of Emigration, had an interview with Swie Tuk, a San Francisco merchant and his agent Mr. Strickland, who proposed to introduce Chinese labor, commencing October, 1867. The act of Congress of 1862 is regarded as a barrier to their schemes.

A *Tribune* Nashville special says: Under the provision of Gen. Grant's Order, No. 61, four men were recently arrested in Giles county, by the military authorities, and brought to this city, on the charge of murdering a negro. The civil authorities refused to bring the murderers to punishment, and after the men had been in jail a few days, the Giles county court authorized that they be returned, quashing the indictment. On these conditions the Provost Marshal General sent the prisoners here to-day.

A *Tribune's* Chicago special has the following: In Clarke county, Alabama, on Sunday last, two negroes, who were unable to settle some trifling debt incurred by them before the war, were sold into slavery, one for seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the other for six hundred dollars. Their united debts amounted to thirteen hundred dollars in gold.

In western Kansas, a silver vein had been struck and for several days had yielded eighty pounds daily, and then became exhausted, the owners are trying to find a continuance of the vein, where it is believed the metal can be found in fabulous quantities.

A mining company in northern Louisiana, on Friday struck a solid block of pure lead, weighing twenty-three tons, and other large blocks were found at a distance of eleven feet below the surface of the ground.

FROM NEW YORK.

Cholera Report—Mysterious Murder—Counterfeiter Arrested—Suit Against Santa Anna Settled—Madame Ristori.

NEW YORK, September 12—There were eleven cases and nine deaths from cholera reported in this city yesterday. The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Brooklyn, and the daily bulletin will soon be discontinued.

Frederick Fitzmyer, one of the bartders of the Hotel De Lyon, on Frankfort street, was found dead at the door of his boarding house yesterday morning about one o'clock, having been shot through the head in a mysterious manner by parties unknown. John Pickett and Charles Minniger, who were with him the night previous, have been arrested on suspicion of killing him.

John Breeman, an engraver and lithographer on Nassau street, was yesterday up before Commissioner Osborne charged with having in his possession plates, dies and other counterfeiting implements in his possession.

The litigation instituted between Gen. Santa Anna and Pizaro Martinez, his alleged agent, has been discontinued, an amicable settlement having been arranged on both sides.

Madame Adelaide Ristori, the great tragic actress, her two children and forty performers, arrived in this city yesterday as passengers on the steamship Pereire from Brest.

Matters in Mexico and Texas.

NEW YORK, September 12—The *Herald's* Monterey (Mexico) correspondence, dated August 22d, says: General Sheridan, on his recent visit to the Rio Grande, strongly advised Cortinas to submit to the authority of Escobedo, as any dissatisfaction between them would do great injury to the Mexican Republican cause. Confidential reports say that Sheridan's visit among the northern and commercial men in Matamoras and on the border, and generally during said tours in the interior, caused Cortinas, Canales and other officers concerned in the usurpation of Mejia, had been summoned before a council by Escobedo, who is dissatisfied with the terms granted the imperialists.

Maximilian had received more money from France, and it was thought that the murder of a number of foreign residents in Sonora will be made a pretext for retaining the French troops after the day named for their withdrawal.

The French rule in Monterey was a reign of terror to the Mexicans. Fines were levied without receipts being given. Citizens were insulted, imprisoned and shot for words uttered in casual conversation with their friends and property confiscated. Colonel Mille, who commanded the Imperial troops in Monterey, has offered his services to the Liberals, but it is not known if they have accepted. The bearer of his communication is a prisoner, and will probably be shot.

The French were to evacuate San Luis Potosi on the night of September 15.

The *Herald's* Galveston correspondence says that General Hood was invited to a seat in the Legislative Halls by a committee, and on his appearance he was received with profound honors, all the members standing respectfully until he was conducted to a seat.

The county Texas stock of cotton is estimated at three hundred thousand bales.

The Escape of Head Centre Murphy—Seized Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A *Herald's* Ottawa special says: The escape of Murphy, the Fenian Head-Centre, and his associates from the Toronto jail, was the great topic of conversation throughout Canada during the past week. It is believed the organization will now change Fenianism not only in Canada, but in the United states.

The steamer seized recently at Montreal the propellor Congress.

The owner has been unable to get bail for his property.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS & SHOES

TO-DAY,

AT

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S,

61 MARKET STREET.

TIGHT-ROPE WALKING.

A Terrible Fall.

TERRIBLE WAS THE FALL OF

Boots and Shoes,

At No. 87 Market Street, Yesterday,

WHY IS THIS WHEN GOODS ARE ADVANCING?

The proprietor of No. 87 Market street has received this morning TWENTY PER CENT. for this day's sales, and has declined to take it, saying: Gentlemen, I don't make room for Fall stock at an advance. BARGAINS ARE OFFERED for FOR DAYS. Our store is in NEW HANDS. Customers are coming already. Come soon and get the first choice of a large lot of Men's fine calf Boots, very cheap.

Factory, 87 Market street. Store, 87 Market street.

Having acquired the public that we make our own goods, and sell them at lower prices than any house in the city, we ask a call. Our stock is the place for men who have been paying 25 per cent. more for the same thing. We warrant a perfect fit, and at the lowest prices. Call and see.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Balmorals, Boots and Slippers of every description, made to order. Also, a fine assortment of Gents' Slippers, all of which are manufactured and made to order by

W. G. MAHAFFEY, 87 Market st.

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS.

No 63 Market Street.

Having added to my stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

To suit—gentlemen, ladies, misses and children, of the latest style

as good as can be found in the market, I will sell at very moderate prices.

Customers and friends, with the public, are invited to call and examine.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 63 Market Street,

GEORGE CANDLESS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

92 FEDERAL ST. FEDERAL ST.

Prices Mark Down.

Great bargains to be obtain A full assortment of everything in the Boot, Shoe and Gaiter line. A good c, good goods and low prices.

McCLINTOCK'S,

92 Federal St., Allegheny.

A LARGE AND FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS

and Balmoral.

Just received, and will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. & W. C. BORLAND,

No. 98 Market street, 2d door from 3d St.

my19

FOR GENTS

FINE CALF BOOTS, SHOES, and CONGRESS GAITERS.

FOR LADIES—FINE BALMORAL and CONGRESS GAITERS.

Choice KID BOOTS and SLIPPERS.

Stock large and well assorted, manufactured expressly for city sales, of best material, to suit every taste. Customers promptly and politely waited on at No. 94 Market street.

W. CANAHAN & CO.

au27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Sash, Doors, Iron Railings, Window Cornices, Brackets, Scroll Work, &c., No. 1 Second and 2 Third street, Pittsburgh. Also, Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of new patterns), Sash and Blinds, Mouldings, &c.

Particular attention paid to cutting Gothic Sashes, Blinds and Mouldings to order.

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MOORE & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Boat Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boilers and Sheet Iron Work.

Sole Agents for LEAVITT'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers.

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS.

H. BURARD, REA & CO., Manufacturers of CIRCULAR AND CROSS CUT SAWS, warrant FAST STEEL SAWS of every description, also, Mill, Mulay, Cross Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SMITH STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and re-sharpening Circular Saws also, repairing of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates.

jelocly

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Spelter, Solder, Bolts, Rods, Ingot Copper, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand, Tarred and Manilla Rope. Warehouse, No. 16 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mylo-d1&wly

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Tanks, Smoke Pipe Heads, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Sheet Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. jelyd

THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER IS QUEEN, not only in NAME, but in VIRTUES.

Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing grey hair to its original life color, arresting prematureness, curing humors, heals the scalp, cures dandruff, and curing all hair diseases.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

It is perfectly harmless, containing not a particle of lead, nitrate of silver, or any other poisonous ingredient.

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

MARRIAGE AND ELIBACY.

Warning and Reasons for Reform, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

au24

EDUCATIONAL.

MT. AUBURN

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

The Fall Session will commence on MONDAY, September 3d.

For Circulars, &c., apply at the Institute, corner Penn and Aiken streets.

au25

VOCAL LESSONS.

MISS ANNA M. SHEIB,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

CARDS AT

C. C. MELLOR & CO'S,

81 WOOD STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING of every description, including Stitching, Quilting, Braiding, Tucking, Hemming, Felling, Gathering, Cording, Binding, &c., done on the

WHEELER & WILSON

LOCK-STITCH MACHINES,

No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"

SEWING MACHINE

THE MOST DURABLE, AT 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"

SEWING MACHINE

THE MOST SIMPLE, AT 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"

SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST, AT 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"

THE ONLY FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

AT 27 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the best work at Penna. State Fair:

First Premium for best Family Machine at New York State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Indiana State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Michigan State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Illinois State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lackawa County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Susquehanna County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Chester County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuylkill County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Lancaster County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Delaware County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine for all purposes at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 18 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible] LOCK OR SHUTTLE STITCH.

I. H. WHITE,

25 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI.

PENN INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the Management of

MRS. M. H. MYERS.

No. 25 Hancock street.

The FALL SESSION will commence MONDAY, September 3d.

For Circulars, &c., apply at the Institute, au18

VOCAL LESSONS.

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Teacher of Vocal Music.

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SEWING MACHINE

THE MOST DURABLE, AT 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"

SEWING MACHINE

THE MOST SIMPLE, AT 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"

SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST, AT 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"

THE ONLY FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

AT 27 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

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First Premium for best Family Machine at New York State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Indiana State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Michigan State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Illinois State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lackawa County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Susquehanna County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Chester County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine for all purposes at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Schuylkill County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Lancaster County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Delaware County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine for all purposes at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 18 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible] LOCK OR SHUTTLE STITCH.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN TRADE.

Monday, September 10,

1866.

M'ELROY,

DICKSON

& CO.,

54 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

PRESENT FOR INSPECTION,

DRY GOODS

At Wholesale,

CAREFULLY SELECTED,

FOR THE

FALL TRADE.

WOOLEN

AND COTTON

FABRICS

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

AT

Reasonable

Prices.

TERMS, NET CASH.

McELROY,

DICKSON

& COMPANY.

au18

CARR,

M'CANDLESS

& CO.,

94 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an UNUSUALLY LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their Stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

Scarce & Desirable Goods.

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

Prints,
American Delaines,
Standard Sheetings,
Bleached and Brown.
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Col'rd Drills, &c.

FLANNELS,

Plain White, Scarlet, Mixed, Red and Grey Twilled, Rob Roy, Miners, Shaker and Shirting.

White and Colored

BED BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CLOAKINGS

&c., &c., &c.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

NOTIONS,

A Full and Complete Assortment.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

94 Wood Street.

au18

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates.

jel6:67

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

North-east corner of Third and Market streets.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron;
Bridge Iron;
Angle and T Iron;
Guard Iron;
Coal Screen Iron;
T Rails, 16 and 20 lbs. to the yard
Tram Rails, punched and counter sunk;
Boiler, Bridge a td Tank Rivets
Cut Nails and Spikes;
Ship and Boat Spikes;
Railroad Spikes;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles;
Street Car Wheels and Axles;
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles;
Patent Cold Rolled Shafting;
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods;
Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AN OFFICE,

120 Water and 158 Front Sts.

BRANCH HOUSE,

Nos. 22, 24 and 26 River St.,

jelocly CHICAGO, ILL.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

AND

Juniata Bloom Iron.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON, HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON, BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON, MOWER and REAPER BARS, CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON, SMALL T RAILS, 10 and 16 lbs. to the yard, WROUGHT SPIKES, FLAT RAILS, Chilled and Countersunk, COAL SCREEN IRON, NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse, No. 85 Water and No. 6 Market sts. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the Gas Works, Pittsburgh. au24:d

DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles,

PLOUGH, SPRING AND A. B. STEEL, &c.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 77 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH.

au24:3

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.

MODES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE.

Druggists' Ware, Bottles,

DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.,

Works and Office, Lawrenceville, Pa.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Any Sizes and Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.

Particular attention paid to private Moulds.

au25:1m

UTILITY WORKS.

McLEAN & SLATOR,

No. 83 Liberty St., opposite

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, September 12, 1866.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by P. H Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 147@148; 1881 coupons, 113; old 5-20s, 107; @111; new do, 108; 10-40s, large, 98; do small, 101; 7-30s, 1st issue, 105@; 2d and 3d issues, 105; do small, 105; Michigan Southern & R. R., 83; Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, 8; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad 134; Erie, Railroad, 72; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36; Chicago & Rock Island, 105; Chicago & North Western, 82; do ditto preferred, 86.

It was supposed some time since that long government bonds would advance to 110, and short convertible paper to about 105, but temporary investments had to be converted into cash to move the products of the west, and western banks and bankers could make more by advancing to their friends, and as a general thing, they sold their securities at a high premium, and relieved their hands, and to this, mainly, may be attributed the decline in government bonds. Thousands who never think, but take it for granted, that our New York neighbors never err in money matters, were somewhat surprised when they saw their already reckoned gains dwindle down, when 5-20s fell from 110, to 107, and 7-30s from 107, to 105. Call loans were made before the payment of temporary loans at the rate of 6@7 per cent per annum, and arrangements, notwithstanding eighty millions of currency have been disbursed. This surplus has found investment in the natural demand for money at the commencement of the fall business season.

—In addition to reducing the debt thirty-seven and a-half millions last month, the Secretary of the Treasury has paid eighty millions of interest, eight millions of pensions and nine millions war and navy, departmental claims, and other miscellaneous. These facts, backed up by the figures, which show that within the thirteen months ending September 1st, the public debt was decreased six months, cannot fail to inspire the liveliest hopes for the future, and especially so when it is considered that if liquidation only at the average rate of the past year is continued, the entire debt, funded and unfunded, bearing interest and not bearing interest, will be reduced in seventeen years. The last statement also shows an accumulation of $15,000,000 in gold from customs, after payment of interest and other government expenses. Of the five per cents funded upon which interest has been paid to August, about $15,000,000 was not presented after the close of the month, and this sum is now added to the past due debt on which no interest is paid. The act passed at the last session of Congress, the navy pension fund was ordered to be paid upon the books of the Treasury and made part of the permanent redemption six per cent debt of the government. The amount thus held as heretofore in various public securities. It further appears that of the $400,000 added to the new five per cent loan during the month was by conversion of Seven Thirty currency debt, and the remainder sold in the market for money.

—The New York Herald of this applies to one of the principal causes operating against a speedy Resumption of Specie Payments:

"Between the 15th of July, 1861, and the 30th of September, 1864, the price of gold fell from 285 to 101—a decline of 184 per cent. In the month of November, 1864, to the middle of March, 1865—a period of four months—the price declined from 154 to 130, a fall of a few points yet which can hardly be called a decline, for it was within the ordinarily fluctuations to the wide fluctuations." The injury to business arising from a protraction of the suspension of specie payments is infinitely greater than resulted from the suspension itself. The return to specie payments would be accompanied by a general revival of confidence, by the investments of capital, by the employment of labor, and by a removal of all those embarrassing uncertainties which attend the use of a currency constantly fluctuating in value. Let Congress, therefore, take this question into serious consideration, and promptly authorize the return to specie payments. Every month now lost, every rumor that will affect the 87½ per cent in gold that will attend the return to specie payments, and of course every thing waits that can wait. Let us not fear to be honest.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The reports of the copper mining companies for the month of August are published, and show the whole amount of capital paid in as $3,455,000. This sum does not include the original cost of the mining property, which has been expended in developing the mines. The cash dividends which have been paid from the first amount to one million, and the stock dividends which have been issued on the remaining ninety-nine shares to have paid no dividends.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, September 12, 1866. }

There are no new features to produce markets worth noticing. The demand for most of the leading articles is light and entirely local, while prices have undergone no change.

GRAIN—Wheat is in small sales at $2.30 for No. 1 Extra. Oats very dull and unchanged; sales on track and in elevator at 40@41 cents. Corn is dull at 1 to 2 cents lower; small sales at 80 to 85. No movement in Rye. New Spring Barley selling at $1.25 to 1.30. No change in Hay. Prices constant.

FLOUR—Is very firm and somewhat excited and prices are a little higher. We now quote at $11 to 11.50 for spring, $11 to 12 for fall wheat, and $12 to 13 for superfine. Rye flour selling at $11.25 to 11.50. No change in Buckwheat flour.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and unchanged at 17@18 cents for shoulders, 19@20 for Ribbed Sides, and 21@22 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull, but unchanged at 16@17 for prime kettle. Sales of Shoulders at 15½ cents. Sales of Shoulders at 15½ cents. Sales of Shoulders at 15½ cents